

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA  
Norfolk Division**

TRACY PORTER, )  
v. )  
Plaintiff, ) CIVIL ACTION NO:  
v. )  
JOHNSON & JOHNSON SERVICES VA, INC. ) JURY TRIAL DEMANDED  
and )  
ETHICON US, LLC )  
Defendants. )

## **COMPLAINT**

Plaintiff, Tracy Porter ("Porter" or "Plaintiff"), by counsel, brings this action against Defendants Johnson & Johnson Services VA, Inc., and Ethicon US, LLC for damages and alleges as follows:

## THE PARTIES

1. Plaintiff Porter is a natural person, and at all times relevant hereto was, a citizen of the Commonwealth of Virginia, residing in the town of Suffolk, Virginia.
2. Defendant Johnson & Johnson Services VA, Inc. (hereinafter "J&J") is a publicly-held multinational corporation organized and existing under the laws of New Jersey. Its principal place of business is located at 1 Johnson & Johnson Plaza, New Brunswick, New Jersey, 08933. According to its website, J&J is engaged in the manufacture and sale of medical devices, pharmaceuticals, and consumer goods with 265 operating companies in more than sixty countries, including the United States. At all relevant times, J&J transacted and continues to transact business throughout the Commonwealth of Virginia.

3. Defendant Ethicon US, LLC ("Ethicon"), is a subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson, organized under the laws of Texas. At all relevant times, Ethicon has transacted and continues to transact business in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

4. Ethicon is a wholly owned subsidiary of Johnson & Johnson. Its website proclaims Ethicon is a business unit in J&J's medical devices sector. All defendants may be collectively referred to hereinafter as "Defendants."

5. At all relevant times, each Defendant acted: (a) as principal; (b) under express or implied agency; and/or (c) with actual or ostensible authority to perform the acts alleged in this Complaint on behalf of the other named Defendant.

#### JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This court has jurisdiction over the subject matter of this complaint pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. §2000e-5.

7. Venue properly lies in this Court because the controversy involves Defendants' behavior at Plaintiff's place of employment, in the Eastern District of Virginia.

#### EXHAUSTION OF ADMINISTRATIVE REMEDIES

8. Prior to instituting this suit, Johnson timely filed an administrative claim with the Norfolk Office of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) on January 7, 2020.

9. The EEOC failed to resolve the claim and issued a right-to-sue letter dated January 26, 2021. A true and correct copy of the right-to-sue letter is attached to this complaint and incorporated by reference as Exhibit "A". Plaintiff has filed her complaint within 90 days from the date she received her notices authorizing the right to bring this action.

#### STATEMENT OF FACTS

10. On or about October 25, 2004, Defendants hired Porter as a Sales Representative.

11. On or about January 5, 2015, Porter relocated to Virginia Beach and took on the position of Bariatric/Thoracic Sales Representative. In so doing, Porter began reporting to a new immediate supervisor, Joseph Boni (“Boni”) – a white male.

12. As a Bariatric/Thoracic Sales Representative, Porter’s primary function was selling medical products, including powered endocutters (a medical device used to cut and staple tissue in surgical procedures), to health care providers in her specific sales territory.

13. Porter was specifically charged with expanding the sales of Defendants’ products for Bariatric and Thoracic procedures.

14. Beginning in February 2015 and continuing until early 2019, Porter’s immediate supervisor, Boni, exhibited blatant favoritism toward Porter’s male colleagues, Kevin Thompson (“Thompson”) and Greg Dail (“Dail”). Both Thompson and Dail essentially shared the same position, goals, and responsibilities as Porter.

15. Specifically, Boni favored Porter’s male counterparts (Thompson and Dail) in the following ways:

- a. judging their work product and accomplishments in a more permissive or liberal manner than Porter’s work product and accomplishments.
- b. providing Porter’s male counterparts with additional resources necessary to accomplish their assigned work goals and projects;
- c. mandating tougher, less favorable assignments to Porter than her male counterparts; and
- d. assigning a more flexible work schedule to Porter’s male counterparts.

16. Boni made numerous comments to Porter and her coworkers about Porter being “a single woman with no children.” Boni would routinely assign Porter to early morning and weekend

assignments (such as setting up convention presentations) that her male counterparts did not desire and claimed would interfere with their family-related responsibilities. Despite the additional work and effort these assignments required from Porter, Boni never provided any Porter credit (economic or emotional).

17. Boni also provided Porter's male counterparts a more flexible schedule because they were dealing with familial responsibilities (*e.g.*, children's sporting events, lessons and other family outings). Boni's expectations toward Porter and her more rigid work hours and responsibilities were drastically different than his expectations toward her male counterparts.

18. Porter raised these issues with Boni throughout her period of employment under his supervision only to be ignored.

19. Boni often refused to assign replacement workers to Porter's projects when she was out on sick leave – unlike his behavior towards her male coworkers.

20. Did not generally require Ms. Porter's male counterparts to cover her accounts when she was out on leave.

21. In 2017, Porter again expressed her concerns to Boni that he was favoriting her male counterparts. As a result, Boni further scrutinized and ostracized Porter. Boni would often, deny specific instructions to Porter -- requiring her to call other colleagues to obtain essential information in order to perform her duties as assigned by Boni.

22. On January 9, 2017, Porter informed Boni that she had broken her arm and would require leave. Boni openly expressed frustration with Porter's request for leave.

23. On or about February 1, 2017, Porter returned to work following her formal leave. Boni refused to honor her doctor's request for Porter to be placed on light duty.

24. In or around July 2017, Boni continued his harassment of Porter. Following her return to work from a hysterectomy, Boni assigned Porter to attend an excessive number of work-related events falling outsider or regularly scheduled work hours -- during the evenings and on weekends. Boni did not assign Porter's male counterparts to such events.

25. In fall 2018, Porter missed work due to a sinuplasty surgery. Accordingly, she requested and was approved FMLA leave. Immediately upon Porter's return to work Boni stepped-up his campaign to harass and unfairly over-scrutinize Porter – essentially retaliating against Ms. Porter by showing displeasure with her in general and her overall work product.

26. Porter made a formal complaint to Boni's immediate supervisor, David Krall, her Regional Manager, about Boni's unfair treatment of her because of her gender.

27. In March 2019, Boni further unfairly retaliated against Porter by unjustifiably holding her responsible for a loss of sales, caused by Defendants' management decisions – matters well outside of Porter's control.

28. In March 2019, Boni fired Porter claiming she was failing to meet company expectations.

**COUNT I**  
**Gender Discrimination in Violation of Title VII**  
(42 USC 2000e *et seq.*)

29. Plaintiff repeats and realleges each and every Paragraph of this Complaint as though fully set forth herein.

30. At all times relevant to this complaint, Plaintiff was qualified for her duties and performed them in no less than an excellent or satisfactory manner.

31. Defendants committed gender discrimination against Plaintiff by treating her differently than her male co-workers that were similarly situated coworkers by the conduct described herein.

32. Defendants discriminated against Plaintiff by subjecting her to disparate treatment as well as terms and conditions of her employment due to her gender.

33. Defendants' conduct has been intentional, deliberate, willful, wanton, malicious, reckless, and in conscious disregard of Plaintiff's rights.

34. As a direct and proximate result of the Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has suffered monetary and non-monetary damages including loss of back pay, loss of front pay, emotional distress, reputational harm, embarrassment, humiliation and loss of enjoyment of life.

35. Plaintiff is entitled to recover her reasonable attorney fees, costs and expert witness expenses pursuant to Title VII.

36. Due to the severity of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff is also entitled to punitive damages.

**JURY DEMAND**

**Plaintiff demands a jury trial.**

**PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, Tracy Porter, prays for entry of judgment in favor of Plaintiff and against Defendants Johnson & Johnson Services VA, Inc., and Ethicon US, LLC in the form of the following relief:

- a. Back Pay;
- b. Front Pay;
- c. Compensatory Damages;
- d. Punitive Damages;
- e. Attorneys' fees and court costs associated with this suit; and
- f. Other such relief as may be appropriate to effectuate the purpose of justice.

Date: April 26, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

TRACY PORTER

/s/ Todd M. Gaynor

Todd M. Gaynor, Esquire

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